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(54) **SECOND-ORDER FILTER WITH NOTCH FOR USE IN RECEIVERS TO EFFECTIVELY SUPPRESS THE TRANSMITTER BLOCKERS**

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H03H 7/12 (2006.01)
H03H 11/12 (2006.01)
H04B 1/525 (2015.01)
H03H 7/01 (2006.01)

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CPC **H03H 7/12** (2013.01); **H03H 11/1217** (2013.01); **H04B 1/525** (2013.01); **H03H 2007/013** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H03H 7/12; H03H 11/1217; H03H 2007/013; H04B 1/525
USPC 375/219, 130, 146, 149, 229, 260, 346; 455/79

See application file for complete search history.

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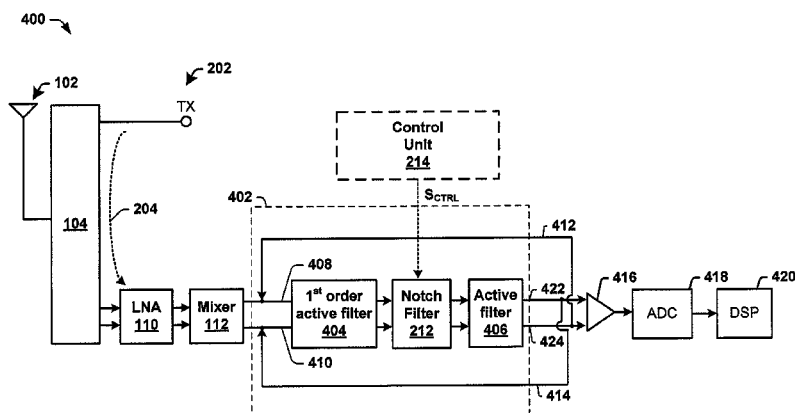
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The disclosed invention relates to a transceiver system comprising a notch filter element configured to suppress transmitter blockers (i.e., transmitter interferer signals) within a reception path. In some embodiments, the transceiver front-end comprises a differential reception path, having a first differential branch and a second differential branch, configured to provide an RF differential input signal having a transmitter blocker to a transimpedance amplifier, comprising a first-order active filter and a notch filter element. The notch filter element comprises a stop band corresponding to a frequency of a transmitted signal, such that the notch filter element suppresses the transmitted blocker without degrading the signal quality of the received differential input signal.

19 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



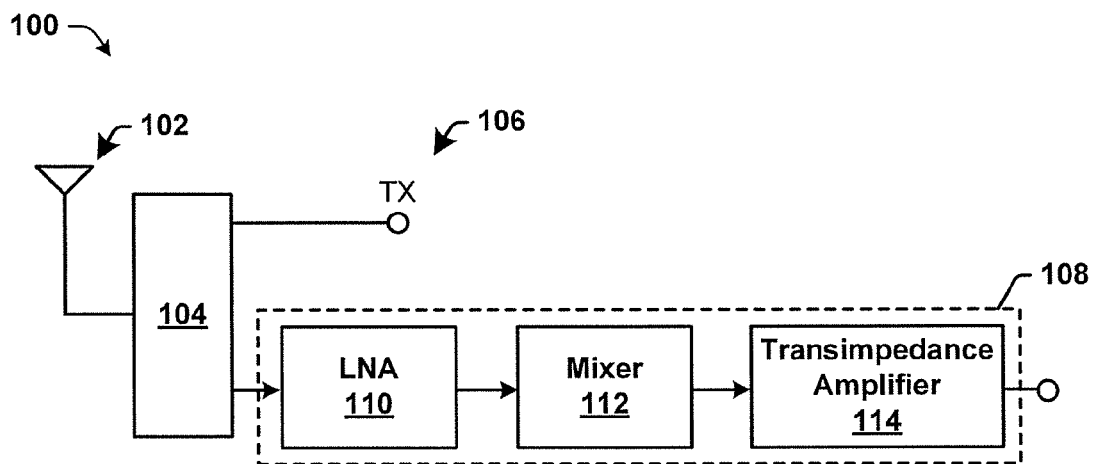


Fig. 1

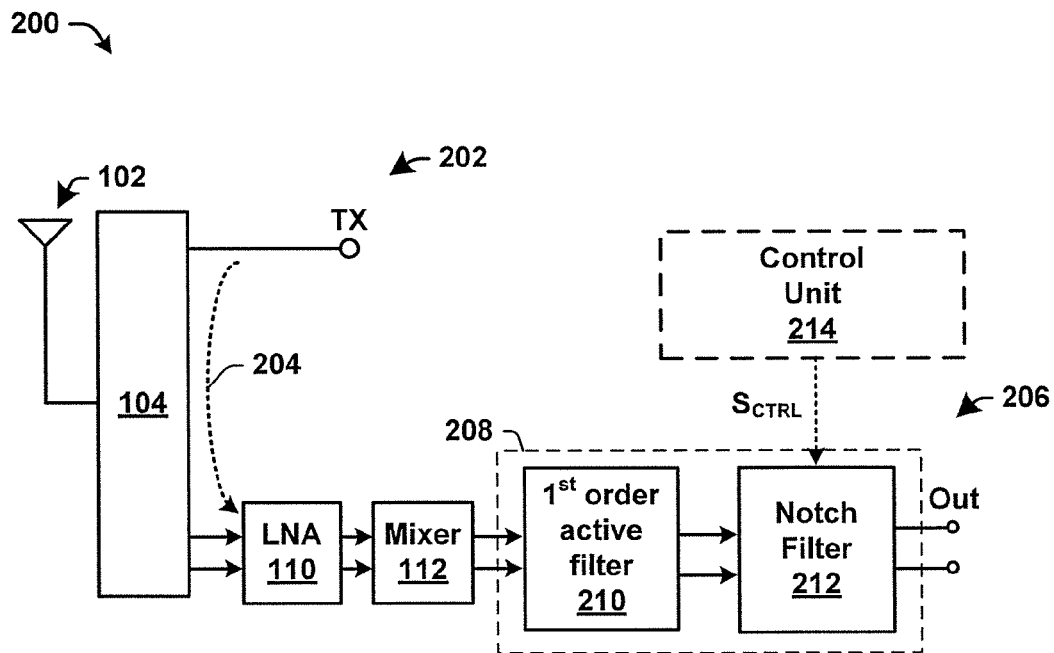


Fig. 2



Fig. 3a

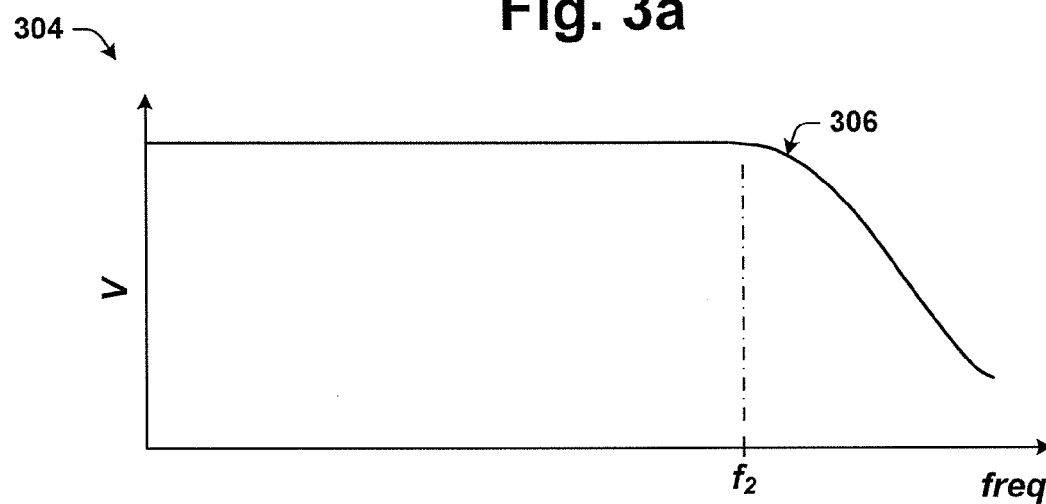


Fig. 3b

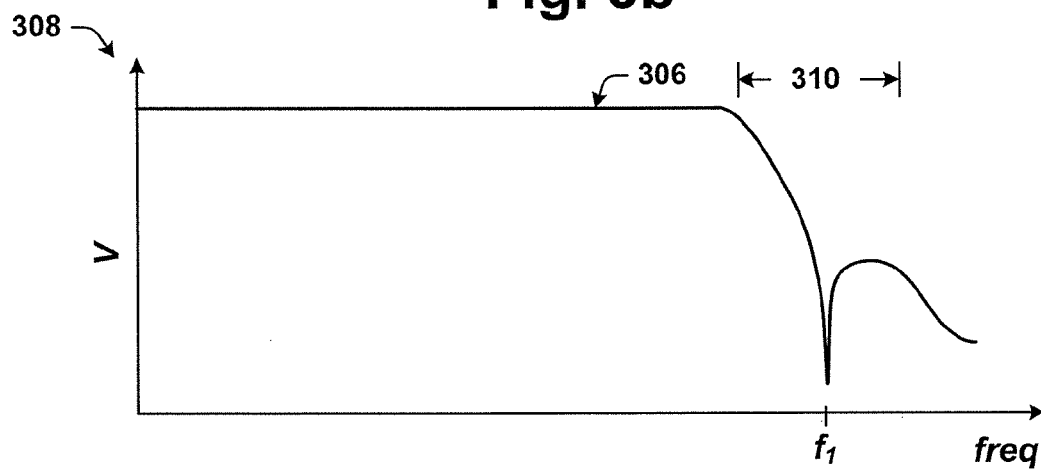


Fig. 3c

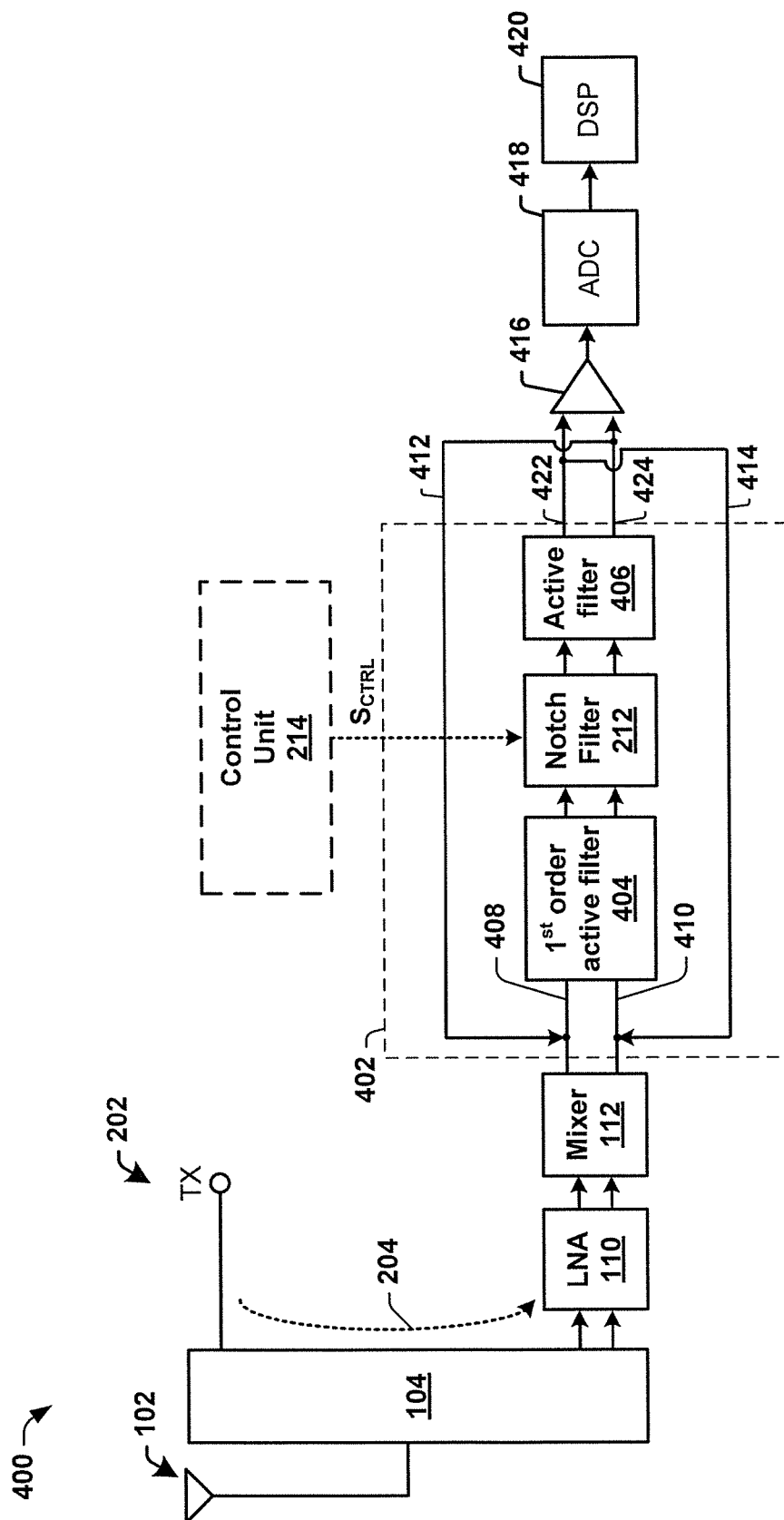


Fig. 4

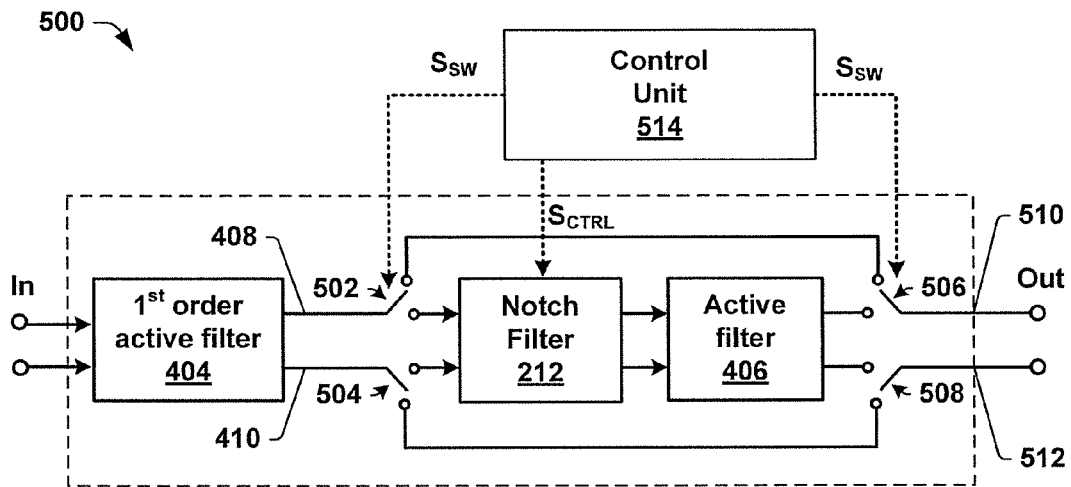


Fig. 5a

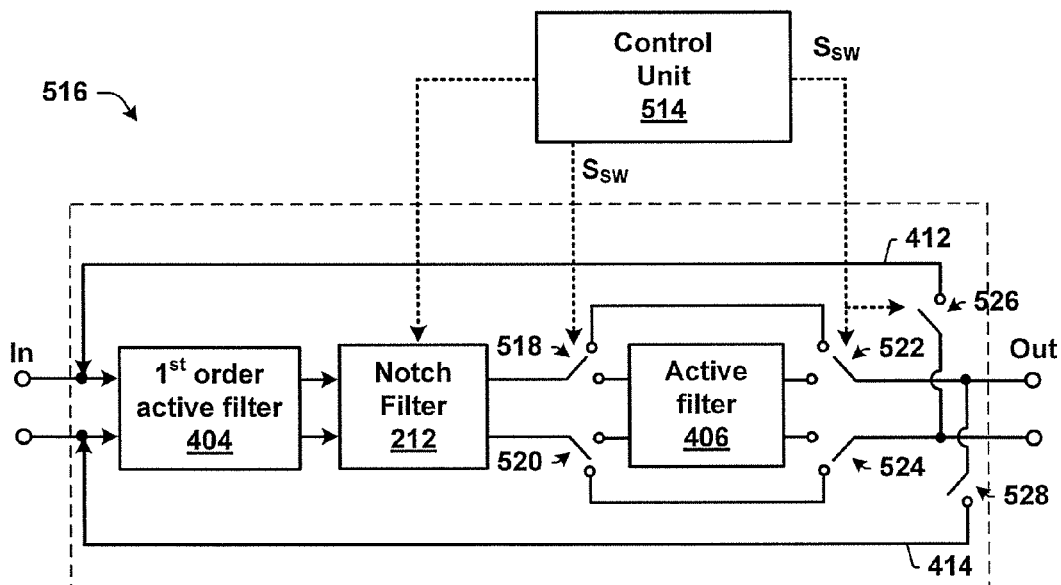


Fig. 5b

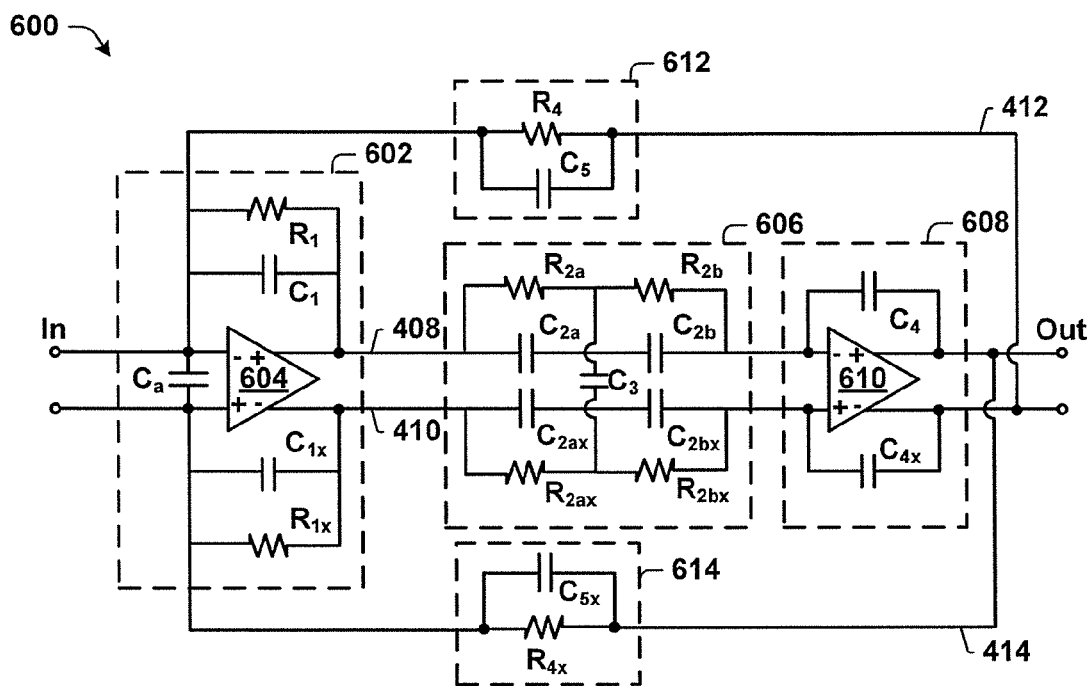


Fig. 6a

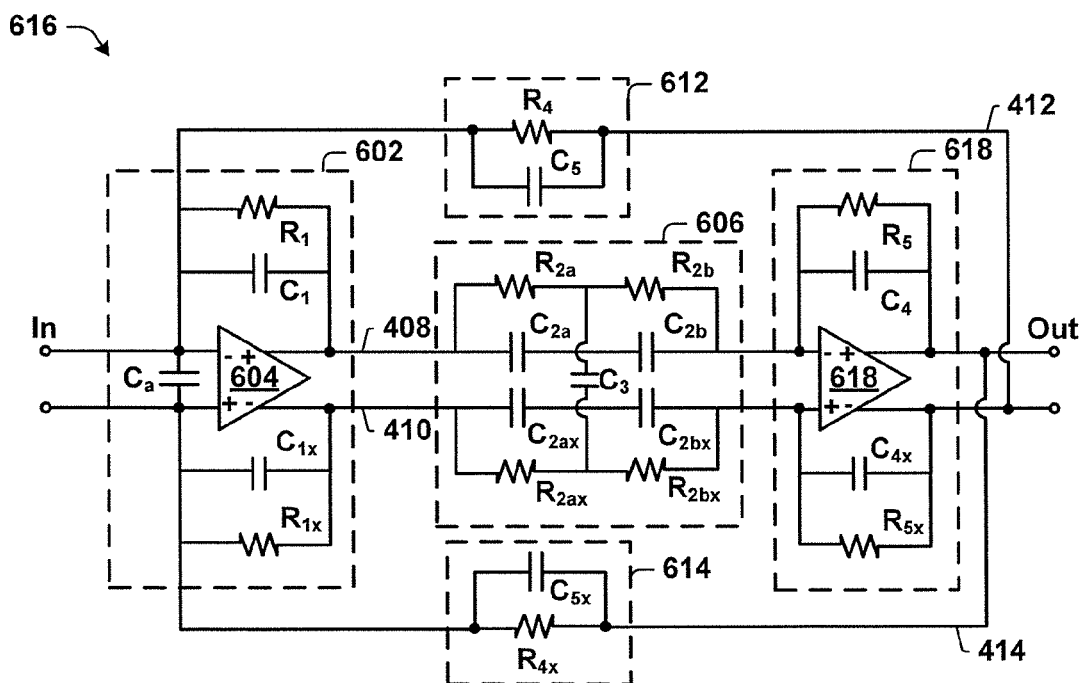
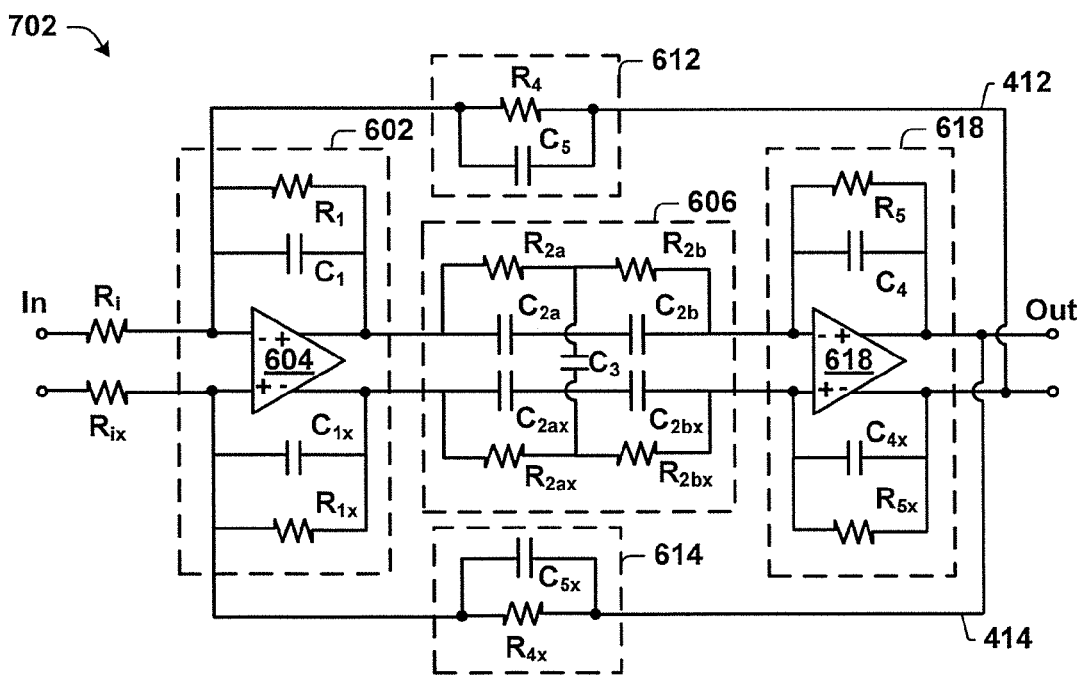
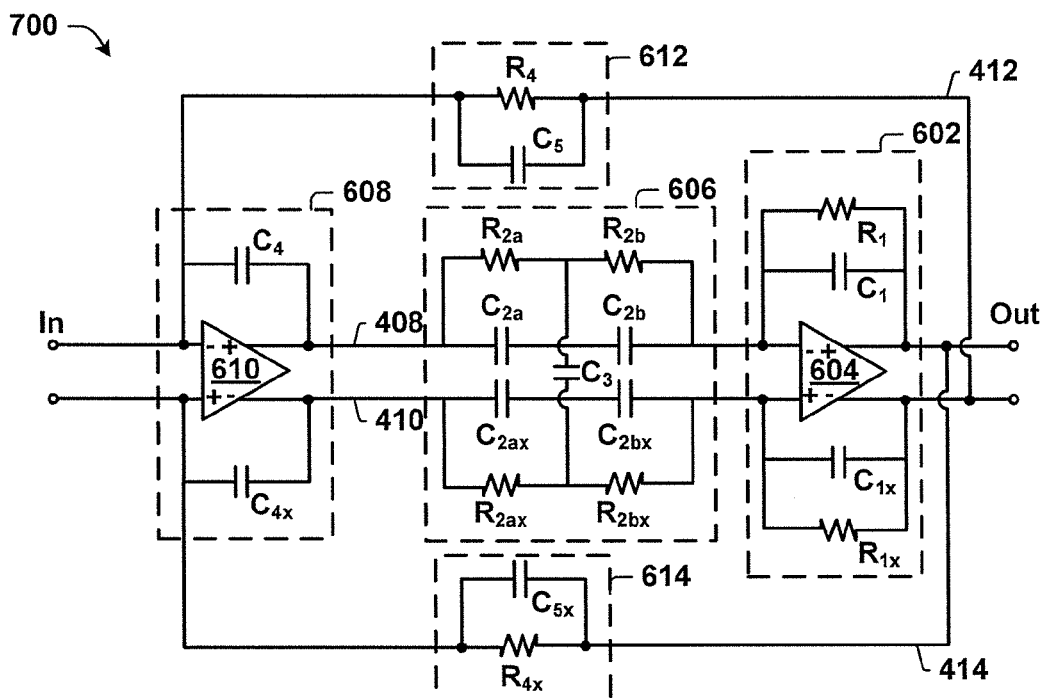


Fig. 6b



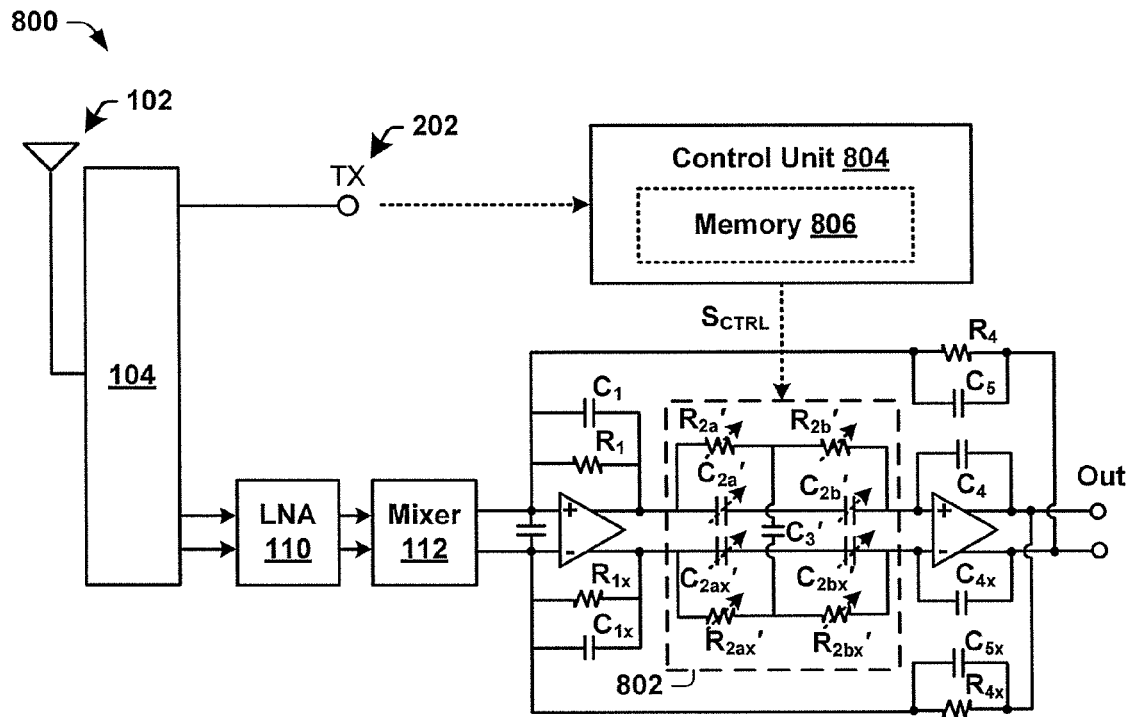


Fig. 8a

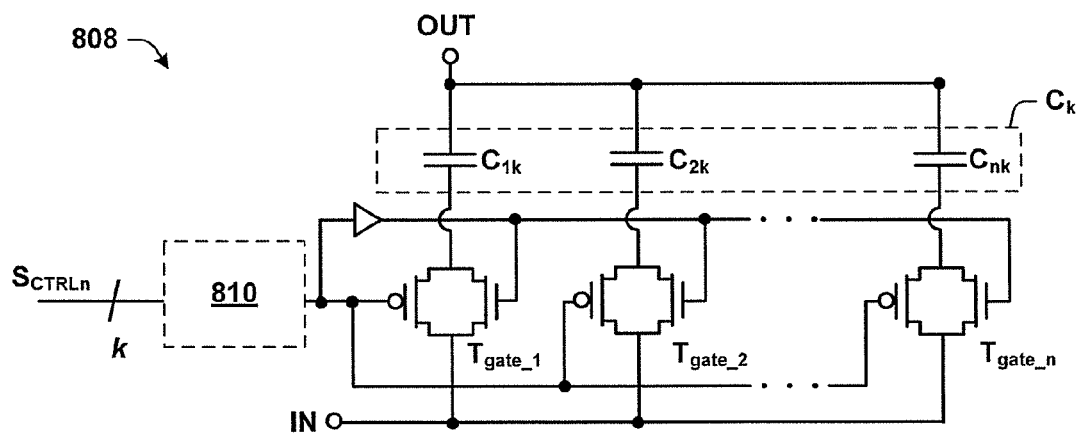
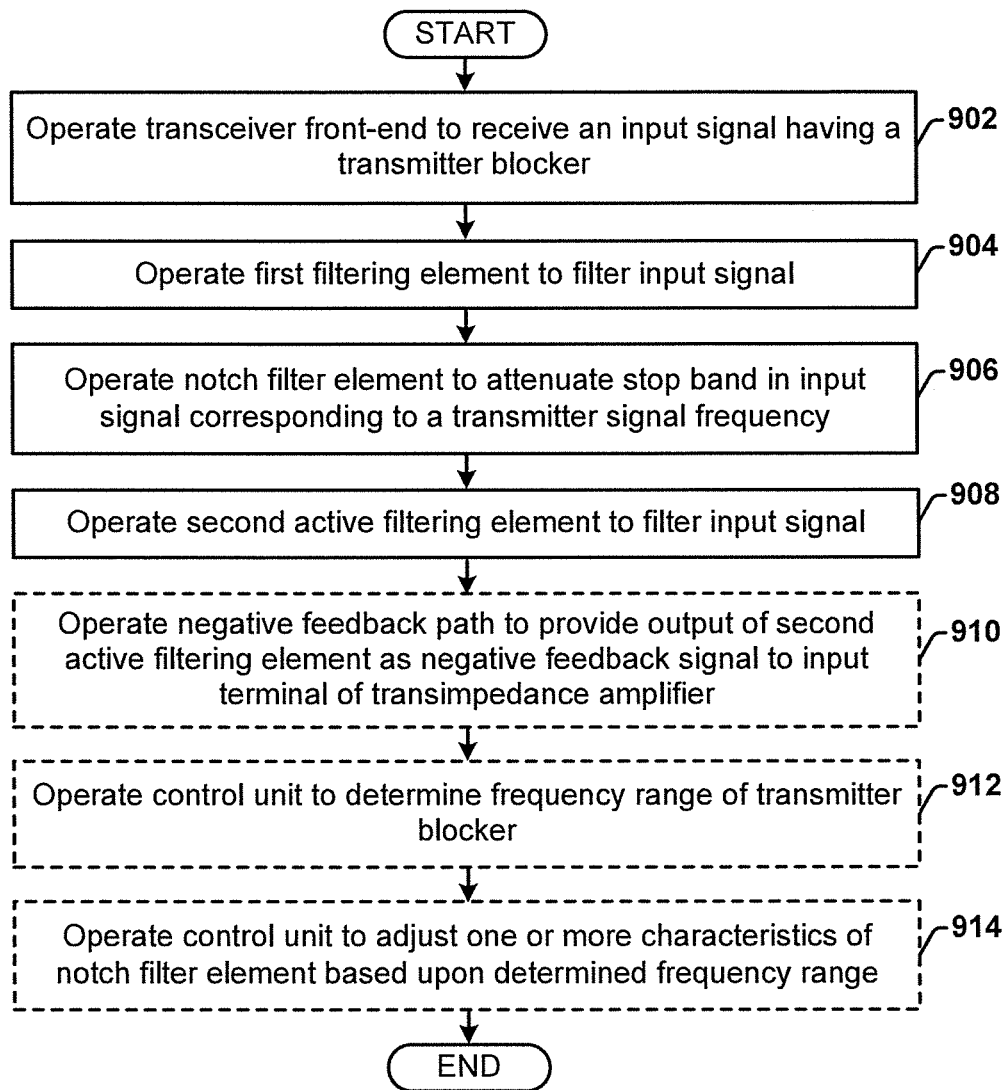
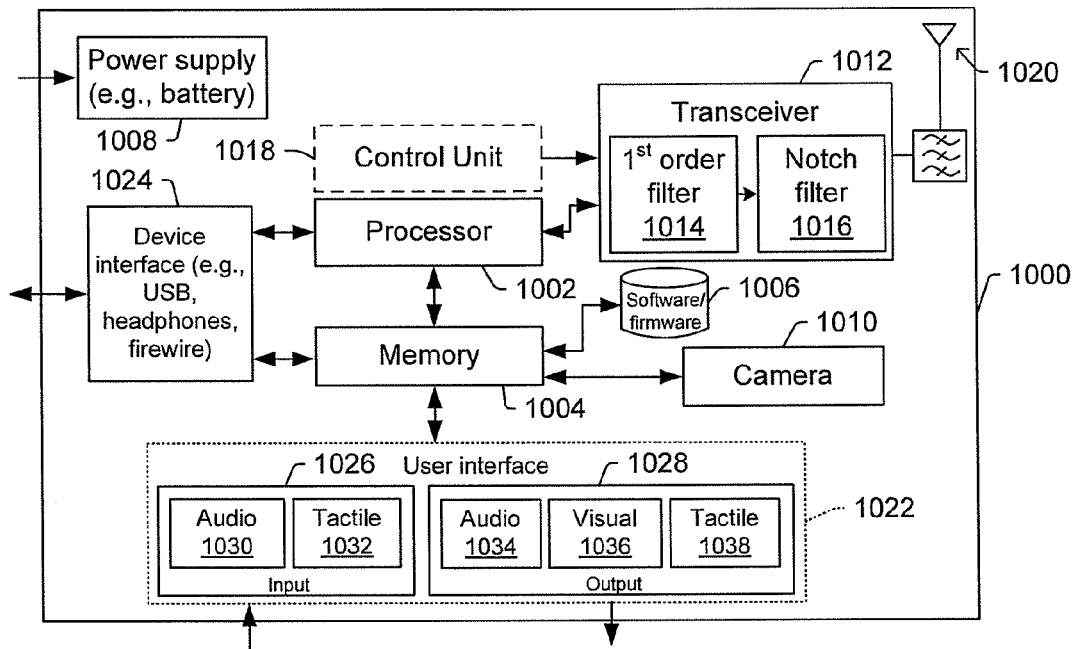
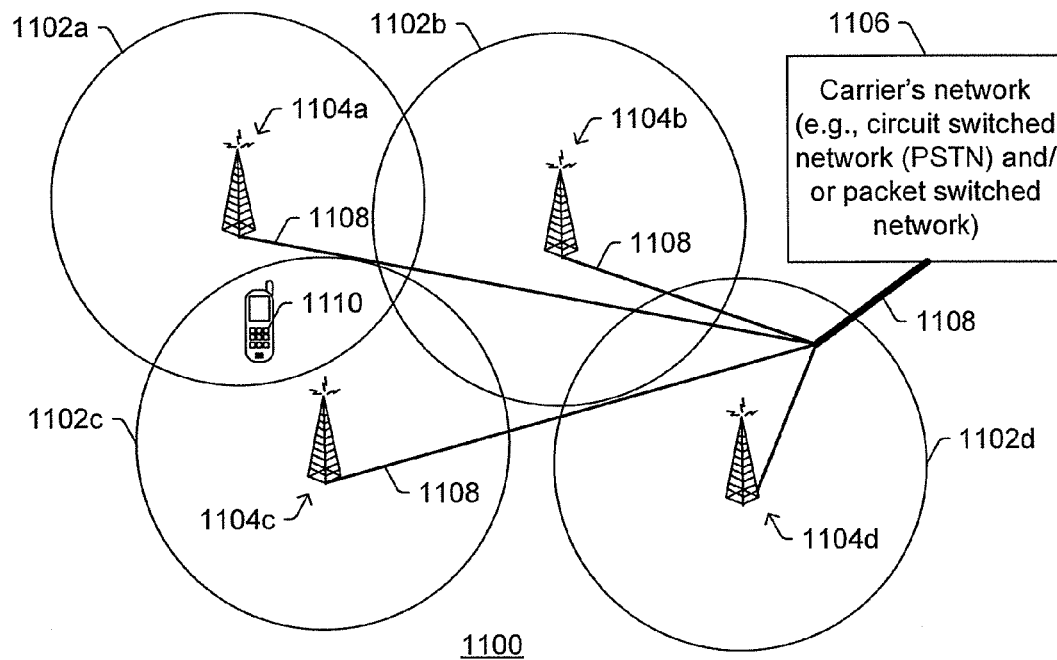


Fig. 8b

900 →

**Fig. 9**

**Fig. 10****Fig. 11**

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SECOND-ORDER FILTER WITH NOTCH FOR USE IN RECEIVERS TO EFFECTIVELY SUPPRESS THE TRANSMITTER BLOCKERS

BACKGROUND

Many modern wireless communication devices (e.g., cell phones, PDAs, etc.) comprise transceivers configured to both transmit data and to receive data over radio frequencies. FIG. 1 illustrates a wireless communication transceiver 100 comprising a duplexer 104 configured to couple a transmitter section 106 and receiver section 108 to an antenna 102. Receiver section 108 comprises an amplifier stage 110, a mixer 112, and a transimpedance amplifier 114. Amplifier stage 110 is configured to receive a radio frequency (RF) input signal as a voltage and to convert the received RF input signal to a current. The current is provided to the mixer 112, which down-converts the RF signal to an intermediate frequency (IF) signal. The IF signal is provided to a transimpedance amplifier 114, which converts the current into a voltage and additionally filters unwanted interferer signals.

To achieve high data rates, transceiver 100 may be configured to operate in full-duplex mode, wherein both transmitter section 106 and receiver section 108 use antenna 102 at the same time. During full-duplex mode operation, transmitter section 106 typically uses one carrier frequency while receiver section 108 uses another carrier frequency. Despite using different frequencies, intermodulation distortion may arise during operation of transceiver 100. One such source of intermodulation distortion occurs when a transmitted signal leaks from transmitter section 106 to receiver section 108, generating a transmitter blocker (i.e., a transmitter interferer signal). Once intermodulation distortion appears within receiver section 108, there is no way of distinguishing it from the desired signal, and sensitivity of the transceiver 100 is degraded.

DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram of a conventional transceiver system.

FIG. 2 illustrates a block diagram of some embodiments of a disclosed transceiver system having a transimpedance amplifier comprising a notch filter element configured to suppress transmitter blockers within a reception path.

FIGS. 3a-3c illustrate graphs showing the frequency of signals along the reception path in the disclosed transimpedance amplifier circuit.

FIG. 4 illustrates a block diagram of some additional embodiments of a disclosed transceiver system having a transimpedance amplifier comprising a notch filter element.

FIG. 5a illustrates a block diagram of some embodiments of a disclosed transimpedance amplifier comprising a notch filter element that can be selectively activated.

FIG. 5b illustrates a block diagram of some alternative embodiments of a disclosed transimpedance amplifier having components that may be selectively bypassed.

FIG. 6a illustrates a schematic diagram of some embodiments of a disclosed transimpedance amplifier comprising a notch filter element.

FIG. 6b illustrates a schematic diagram of some alternative embodiments of a disclosed transimpedance amplifier comprising a notch filter element.

FIGS. 7a-7b illustrate schematic diagrams of some embodiments of a disclosed transimpedance amplifier comprising having components configured in different orders along a differential reception path.

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FIG. 8a illustrates a schematic diagram of some embodiments of a disclosed transceiver system having a tunable notch filter element.

FIG. 8b illustrates a schematic diagram of an exemplary embodiment of a variable capacitor configuration.

FIG. 9 is a flow diagram of an exemplary method for suppressing transmitter blockers within a reception path.

FIG. 10 illustrates an example of a mobile communication device, such as a mobile handset, in accordance with the disclosure.

FIG. 11 illustrates an example of a wireless communication network in accordance with the disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The claimed subject matter is now described with reference to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals are used to refer to like elements throughout. In the following description, for purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the claimed subject matter. It may be evident, however, that the claimed subject matter may be practiced without these specific details.

The present disclosure relates to a transceiver front-end comprising a notch filter element configured to suppress transmitter blockers (i.e., transmitter interferer signals) within a reception path. In some embodiments, the transceiver front-end comprises a differential reception path, having a first differential branch and a second differential branch. The differential reception path is configured to provide an RF differential input signal having a transmitter blocker to a transimpedance amplifier comprising a first-order active filter and a notch filter element. The notch filter element comprises a stop band corresponding to a frequency of the transmitter blocker, such that the notch filter element attenuates the transmitter blocker without degrading the signal quality of the received differential input signal.

FIG. 2 illustrates a block diagram of some embodiments of a disclosed transceiver system 200 having a transimpedance amplifier 208 comprising a notch filter element 212 configured to attenuate transmitter blockers (i.e., transmitter interferer signals from transmission path 202) within a reception path 206. Although the transceiver circuits shown and described herein are illustrated as differential or single ended circuits, it will be appreciated that the apparatus provided herein are not limited to such circuits. Instead, the method and apparatus provided herein may be applied to both differential and single ended circuits.

Transceiver system 200 comprises a transmission path 202 and a reception path 206. Transmission path 202 is configured to provide a signal for transmission (a transmitted signal) to an antenna 102 by way of a duplexer 104. Duplexer 104 is further configured to receive an RF input signal from antenna 102. The RF input signal is provided to reception path 206 as an RF input signal. Transmitter blockers 204 corresponding to the transmission signals frequency may leak from the transmission path 202 through the duplexer 104 to the reception path 206.

Reception path 206 includes a low noise amplifier (LNA) 110, a mixer 112, and a transimpedance amplifier 208. LNA 110 is configured to receive the RF input signal as a voltage and to convert it to a current that is provided to the mixer 112, which demodulates the received RF input signal to generate an input signal comprising a received current. Transimpedance amplifier 208 comprises a multiple feedback filter having a first-order filter element 210 and a notch filter element 212. The transimpedance amplifier 208 is configured to

receive the received current from mixer **112**, to filter the received current, and to convert the received current to a voltage. In some embodiments, first-order filter element **210** may be located downstream of notch filter element **212**, while in other embodiments, first-order filter element **210** may be located upstream of notch filter element **212**.

As shown in FIG. 2, first-order filter element **210** is configured to receive the received current from mixer **112**. First-order filter element **210** filters the received current to reduce noise within the received input signal. In some embodiments, first-order filter element **210** may comprise an active low-pass filter, for example. The filtered current is output from first-order filter element **210** to notch filter element **212**, which is configured to attenuate signals within a stop band frequency corresponding to a frequency of the transmitted signal. By attenuating signals corresponding to the frequency of the transmitted signal, while passing other frequencies, transmitter blockers **204** that have leaked from the transmission path **202** to the reception path **206** are effectively removed from reception path **206**, without degrading the signal quality of the input signal received from antenna **102**.

In some embodiments, notch filter element **212** may comprise a tunable notch filter having an adjustable stop band frequency. A control unit **214** may be configured to generate a control signal S_{CTRL} that is provided to the notch filter element **212** to control one or more characteristics of the stop band frequency of the tunable notch filter. In various embodiments, the one or more characteristics may comprise a stop band center frequency and/or a stop band frequency range. By operating control unit **214** to adjust one or more characteristics of the stop band of the tunable notch filter, the transceiver system **200** can be actively adjusted to suppress transmitted signals over a range of transmission frequencies, thereby enabling suppression of a transmitter blocker in multiband communication systems.

It will be appreciated that by attenuating a transmitter blockers **204** that have leaked into the reception path **206**, the disclosed transceiver system **200** allows for duplexer **104** to have a relatively low isolation, thereby reducing the cost of the transceiver system **200**. Furthermore, the notch filter element **212** removes interference from the transmission path **202** while maintaining a low current consumption and input impedance (e.g., in contrast to conventional first order or second-order filters, which are often implemented at the cost of increasing the current consumption, the input impedance, and the transceiver complexity).

FIGS. 3a-3c illustrate graphs showing the frequency of signals in a reception path of a disclosed filter transimpedance amplifier.

FIG. 3a illustrates a graph **300** showing a transmitter blocker **302** within a reception path. The horizontal axis represents the frequency of the transmitter blocker, while the vertical axis represents the amplitude of the voltage of the transmitter blocker. As shown in graph **300**, the transmitter blocker **302** has a frequency that is centered on a first frequency f_1 . It will be appreciated that the frequency of the transmitter blocker will depend upon the frequency of a signal transmitted by a transceiver and may vary in time.

FIG. 3b illustrates a graph **304** showing a filter response **306** of a first-order active filter comprising a low-pass filter (i.e., showing the received input signal that is output from a first-order active filter). The horizontal axis represents the frequency of a received input signal, while the vertical axis represents the amplitude of the voltage of the received input signal. As shown in graph **304**, the filter response **306** of a first-order active filter passes an input signal at low frequen-

cies, while attenuating the received input signal at frequencies above a filter knee located at a frequency f_2 .

FIG. 3c illustrates a graph **308** showing a filter response **310** of a notch filter element (i.e., showing the received input signal that is output from the transimpedance amplifier). The horizontal axis represents the frequency of a received input signal, while the vertical axis represents the amplitude of the received input signal. The notch filter element provides for a filter response **310** having a low level of attenuation away from the notch frequency f_1 , and an increasingly large level of attenuation as the frequency moves closer to the notch frequency f_1 . Therefore, as shown in graph **308**, the input signal output from the transimpedance amplifier is attenuated around the frequency f_1 . This attenuation suppresses the transmitter blocker (e.g., shown in FIG. 3a) without substantially degrading the signal quality of the input signal.

FIG. 4 illustrates a block diagram of some embodiments of a disclosed transceiver system **400**.

Transceiver system **400** comprises a differential reception path extending from duplexer **104** to a transimpedance amplifier **402**. The differential reception path comprises a first differential branch **408** and a second differential branch **410**. In some embodiments, first and second differential branches, **408** and **410**, are configured to respectively transmit a differential N-P complementary input signal, comprising a current from duplexer **104**, to transimpedance amplifier **402**.

Transimpedance amplifier **402** comprises a first-order active filter **404** and a notch filter element **212**, as described above, and a second active filtering element **406**. In various embodiments, the second active filtering element **406** may comprise an integrator or a first-order active filter, for example. The second active filtering element **406** may be located upstream of the notch filter element **212**, so as to provide a filtered signal to the notch filter element **212**, or downstream of the notch filtering element **212**, so as to filter the output of the notch filter element **212**. As shown in FIG. 4, second active filtering element **406** is located downstream of the notch filtering element **212**.

Transimpedance amplifier **402** converts the input current to an output voltage that is provided at a first output node **422** on the first differential branch **408** and a second output node **424** on the second differential branch **410**. The output is provided to an amplifier element **416** configured to amplify the output of transimpedance amplifier **402**. In some embodiments, the output of amplifier element **416** is provided to an analog-to-digital converter **418** configured to convert the analog input signal to a digital signal that is subsequently provided to a digital signal processor **420**.

The output is further provided to a first negative feedback path **412** and a second negative feedback path **414**, which are respectively configured to generate negative feedback signals that suppress the out-of-band-transmitted signals within the differential reception path, thereby improving linearity of the transimpedance amplifier **402**. In some embodiments, the negative feedback signals, with an amplitude having an opposite polarity as the out-of-band transmitter signals, are provided by connecting opposite differential paths together. For example, first negative feedback path **412** extends from second output node **424** on second differential branch **410** to a node on first differential branch **408** at the input of first-order active filter **404**. Second negative feedback path **414** extends from first output node **422** on first differential branch **408** to a node on second differential branch **410** at the input of first-order active filter **404**.

In some embodiments, the disclosed transimpedance amplifier may comprise one or more switching elements configured to selectively bypass one or more components of the

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transimpedance amplifier. For example, the switching elements may be configured to bypass the notch filter element and/or one or more one or more other filtering components (e.g., the first order filter and/or the second filtering element and/or feedback paths) of the transimpedance amplifier.

FIG. 5a illustrates a block diagram of some embodiments of a disclosed transimpedance amplifier 500 comprising a notch filter element 212 that can be selectively activated or bypassed.

As shown in FIG. 5a, the transimpedance amplifier 500 comprises first and second switching elements, 502 and 504, located upstream of notch filter element 212 and third and fourth switching elements, 506 and 508, located downstream of notch filter element 212. First and third switching elements, 502 and 506, are comprised within first differential branch 408 and are configured to selectively couple the output of first-order active filter 404 to either notch filter element 212 or to a first output node 510 of transimpedance amplifier 500. Second and fourth switching elements, 504 and 508, are comprised within second differential branch 410 and are configured to selectively couple the output of first-order active filter 404 to either notch filter element 212 or to a second output node 512 of transimpedance amplifier 500.

In some embodiments, switching elements 502-508 are configured to receive a switching control signal S_{SW} from a control unit 514. By providing a switching control signal S_{SW} having a first value to switching elements 502-508, notch filter element 212 and second active filtering element 406 can be selectively bypassed to get a first-order filter response if the improved performance of notch filter element 212 and second active filtering element 406 (e.g., the decreased linearity offered by the notch filter element 212) is not needed. By deactivating notch filter element 212 and second active filtering element 406, power consumption of the transimpedance amplifier 500 can be reduced. Alternatively, by providing a switching control signal S_{SW} having a second value to switching elements 502-508 notch filter element 212 and integrator 406 can be selectively activated to get a second-order filter response if the improved performance of notch filter element 212 and second active filtering element 406 is needed.

In alternative embodiments, the switching elements 502-508 may be located at positions which allow the switching elements 502-508 to bypass the first-order active filter 404 and the notch filter element 212. When the first-order active filter 404 and the notch filter element 212 are bypassed, the second active filtering element 406 acts as a first-order active filter.

FIG. 5b shows a schematic diagram 516 having switching elements 518-528 located within the feedback paths 412 and 414 and the differential reception path. The switching elements 518-524 within the differential reception path can bypass the active filter 406, while switching elements 526-528 within the feedback paths 412 and 414 can be operated to bypass the feedback paths. In such a configuration the notch filter element 212 is selectively connected to the first and second output nodes 510 and 512 (e.g., a buffer or an analog-to-digital converter).

FIG. 6a illustrates a schematic diagram of some embodiments of a disclosed transimpedance amplifier 600 comprising a passive notch filter 606.

The transimpedance amplifier 600 comprises a first-order active filter 602. First-order active filter 602 comprises an operational amplifier 604 and an RC feedback network comprising feedback capacitors C_1 and C_{1x} and feedback resistors R_1 and R_{1x} . A capacitor C_a is configured to filter the differ-

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tial input signal at very high frequencies where the open loop gain of a standard op-amp in CMOS would not be sufficient.

The output of first-order active filter 602 is provided to passive notch filter 606 comprising a capacitive element connected in parallel to a resistive element. In particular, each of the differential branches, 408 and 410, of the passive notch filter 606 comprises a first signal path comprising two resistors (e.g., R_{2a} and R_{2b}) connected in series and a second signal path comprising two capacitors (e.g., C_{2a} and C_{2b}) connected in series. The first and second signals paths are configured to introduce different phase shifts into the received differential input signal traveling through each signal path, resulting in a high degree of attenuation at the resonance frequency. In some embodiments the passive notch filter 606 further comprises a capacitor C_3 extending between the differential branches. The resonance frequency of passive notch filter 606 depends upon the values of capacitors C_{2m} and/or C_3 and/or resistors R_{2m} (where $m=a, b, ax, \text{ or } bx$).

The output of notch filter 606 is provided to a second filtering element 608 comprising an active integrator configured to increase the gain of transimpedance amplifier 600. The active integrator comprises an operational amplifier 610 and feedback capacitors C_4 and C_{4x} respectively extending from first and second differential output nodes of the active integrator to first and second differential input nodes of the active integrator.

In some embodiments, first and second negative feedback paths 412 and 414 comprise additional RC filtering elements 612 and 614. Each RC filtering element, 612 or 614, comprises an additional capacitor (e.g., C_5) and a resistor (e.g., R_4) connected in parallel. The additional capacitor adjusts the passive function of the filter (making it more stable), while the additional resistor defines the DC gain of transimpedance amplifier 600 (e.g., if differential input current is I_1 , DC voltage generated by the transimpedance amplifier is equal to $I_1 \times R_4$).

FIG. 6b illustrates an alternative embodiment of a schematic diagram of some embodiments of a disclosed transimpedance amplifier 616 comprising a passive notch filter 606.

Transimpedance amplifier 616 has a second filtering element 608 comprising a first order filter element, such that transimpedance amplifier 616 has two first-order RC active filters. In particular, the first order filter element has an operational amplifier 618 and an RC feedback network comprising feedback capacitors C_4 and C_{4x} and feedback resistors R_5 and R_{5x} .

It will be appreciated that the order of elements within the disclosed reception chain may vary in different embodiments. FIGS. 7a-7b illustrates some embodiments of transimpedance amplifier components positioned in different orders. It will be appreciated that the schematic diagrams of FIGS. 7a-7b are not limiting embodiments, but rather are examples of possible ordering of components that may be implemented.

FIG. 7a illustrates a transimpedance amplifier 700 having a second filtering element 608 (shown as an integrator) located upstream of the notch filter element 606 and a first-order active filter 602 located downstream of the notch filter element 606. By interchanging the order of the second filtering element 608 and the first-order active filter 602, relative to the transimpedance amplifier 700 of FIG. 6a, the notch filter element 606 is configured to receive a signal from a second filtering element 608 and to provide a filtered signal to the first order active filter 602.

FIG. 7b illustrates a transimpedance amplifier 702 having input resistive elements, R_i and R_{ix} , on the differential paths. The resistors R_i , R_{ix} convert the input resistance to a current, such that the transimpedance amplifier 702 acts as a filter

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whose input is not a current but a voltage. This allows for the transimpedance amplifier **702** to not have to be placed at the output of a mixer (e.g., mixer **112**).

FIG. **8a** illustrates a schematic diagram of some embodiments of a disclosed transceiver system **800** having a passive, tunable notch filter element **802**.

Tunable notch filter element **802** comprises an adjustable stop band frequency. A control unit **804** may be configured to control one or more characteristics of the stop band frequency of the tunable notch filter element **802**. By operating control unit **804** to change the stop band of the tunable notch filter element **802**, the transceiver system **800** can suppress transmitter blockers over a range of operating modes having different transmitter and/or receiver frequencies. This allows for the transceiver system **800** to be used in multiband phones, which are configured to transmit and/or receive data over a plurality of frequency bands (e.g., it allows the phone to operate over a plurality of mobile communication protocols such as LTE, GSM, CDMA, etc.).

For example, control unit **804** may be configured to adjust tunable notch filter element **802** to attenuate a stop band center frequency centered upon 100 MHz in a first operating mode and a stop band center frequency centered upon 120 MHz in a second operating mode. Control unit **804** may also be configured to adjust the range of the stop band frequency of tunable notch filter element **802**. For example, since each operating mode has a different duplex distance between transmitter and receiver, control unit **804** may be configured to adjust the range of the stop band of tunable notch filter element **802** to attenuate a stop band frequency having a range of 40 MHz in a first operating mode (e.g., from 80-120 MHz) and a stop band frequency having a range of 20 MHz in a second operating mode (e.g., from 110-130 MHz).

In some embodiments, control unit **804** is configured to tune the stop band frequency of tunable notch filter element **802** based upon the operating mode of the transmission path **202**. For example, in a multiband telephone configured to operate over a plurality of frequency bands, different operating mode will have a different duplex frequency. Based upon the operating mode, control unit **804** is configured to generate a control signal S_{CTRL} , which is provided to tunable notch filter element **802**. The control signal S_{CTRL} tunes tunable notch filter element **802** to a frequency that corresponds to the transmitter signal frequency, so as to attenuate transmitter blocker signals within the reception path. In some embodiments, the control unit **804** comprises a memory element **806** configured to store one or more predetermined characteristics of the stop band frequency associated with different operating modes. The control unit **804** may be configured to detect an active operating mode, to read data corresponding to the active operating mode from the memory element **806**, and to generate the control signal S_{CTRL} based upon the read data.

In other embodiments, control unit **804** may be configured to detect a frequency of a transmitted signal. Based upon the detected frequency of the transmitted signal, control unit **804** is configured to generate a control signal S_{CTRL} , which is provided to tunable notch filter element **802**. The control signal S_{CTRL} tunes tunable notch filter element **802** to a frequency that corresponds to the transmitter signal frequency, so as to attenuate transmitter blocker signals within the reception path.

Tunable notch filter element **802** may comprise one or more tunable capacitors C_{2m}' , C_3 and/or tunable resistors R_{2m}' . The tunable capacitors C_{2m}' , C_3 and/or resistors R_{2m}' are tuned by the control signal S_{CTRL} to change one or more characteristics of the stop band frequency of tunable notch filter element **802**. In some embodiments, the tunable capaci-

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tors and/or resistors may comprise switched capacitors and/or resistors. In other embodiments, the tunable capacitors and/or resistors may comprise other types of variable capacitors and/or resistors.

FIG. **8b** illustrates a schematic diagram **808** of an exemplary implementation of a tunable capacitor.

Schematic diagram **808** comprises a plurality of capacitors C_{1k}, \dots, C_{nk} and a plurality of transmission gates $T_{gate_1}, \dots, T_{gate_n}$. Transmission gates $T_{gate_1}, \dots, T_{gate_n}$ are connected to a wire configured to provide a control word S_{CTRLn} . The control word S_{CTRLn} selectively activates transmission gates to provide a variable capacitance between input node IN and output node OUT. For example, when transmission gates T_{gate_1} and T_{gate_2} are activated, capacitors C_{1k} and C_{2k} are connected in series with each other resulting in an overall capacitance of $C_{total} = C_{1k} + C_{2k}$. When a transmission gate is deactivated the total capacitance of the variable capacitor C_k is decreased. For example, when transmission gate T_{gate_1} is activated, capacitors C_{1k} provides an overall capacitance of $C_{total}' = C_{1k} < C_{total}$.

Therefore, if the control word S_{CTRLn} turns on transmission gate T_{gate_1} and T_{gate_2} , capacitor C_k will have an effective capacitance that results in a first stop band frequency. However, if control word S_{CTRLn} turns on transmission gate T_{gate_1} , capacitor C_k will have a smaller effective capacitance that results in a second, different stop band frequency.

In some embodiments, control signal S_{CTRLn} may a digital control word having a plurality of n data bits is provided to a selection circuit **810**. Based upon values of the plurality of n data bits in the received control word, the selection circuit **810** sends an activation voltage to selected transmission gates, thereby activating the selected transmission gates and increasing the effective capacitance of capacitor C_k .

FIG. **9** is a flow diagram of an exemplary method **900** for suppressing a transmitter interferer signals within differential branches of a reception path.

It will be appreciated that while the method **900** is illustrated and described below as a series of acts or events, it will be appreciated that the illustrated ordering of such acts or events are not to be interpreted in a limiting sense. For example, some acts may occur in different orders and/or concurrently with other acts or events apart from those illustrated and/or described herein. In addition, not all illustrated acts may be required to implement one or more aspects or embodiments of the disclosure herein. Also, one or more of the acts depicted herein may be carried out in one or more separate acts and/or phases.

At **902** the method operates a transceiver front-end to receive an input signal having a transmitter blocker. The transceiver front-end may receive an input signal comprising an RF input signal at an RF antenna coupled to a differential reception path having first and second differential branches.

At **904** the method operates a first filtering element to filter the received input signal. In some embodiments, the first filtering element comprises a first-order active filter. The first order active filter may operate as a low-pass filter configured to pass low-frequency components of the received signal while attenuating components with frequencies higher than a cutoff frequency.

At **906** the method operates a notch filter element to attenuate a stop band of the received input signal corresponding to a transmitter signal frequency. By attenuating a range of frequencies (i.e., a stop band) that corresponds to a transmitter frequency, frequencies of transmitter blockers within a reception path are suppressed without degrading the signal quality of a received input signal.

At **908** the method operates a second active filtering element to filter the received input signal. In some embodiments, the second active filtering element may comprise an integrator, such that operating the integrator integrates the output of the notch filter element.

At **910** the method may operate a negative feedback path to provide the output of the second active filtering element as a negative feedback signal to an input terminal of the first filtering element, in some embodiments.

At **912** the method may operate a control unit to determine a frequency range of transmitter blockers, in some embodiments. In some embodiments, the frequency range of the transmitter blockers may be determined by measuring the transmitted signal frequency from a transmission path of a transceiver circuit, for example. In other embodiments, the frequency range of the transmitter blockers may be determined by determining an active operating mode and reading data corresponding to the active operating mode from a memory element configured to store frequency ranges associated with an active operating mode.

At **914** the method may operate the control unit to adjust the stop band frequency of the notch filter element based upon the determined frequency range of the transmitter blockers.

FIG. **10** illustrates an example of a mobile communication device **1000**, such as a mobile phone handset for example, configured to implement one or more embodiments provided herein. In one configuration, mobile communication device **1000** includes at least one processing unit **1002** and memory **1004**. Depending on the exact configuration and type of mobile communication device, memory **1004** may be volatile (such as RAM, for example), non-volatile (such as ROM, flash memory, etc., for example) or some combination of the two. Memory **1004** may be removable and/or non-removable, and may also include, but is not limited to, magnetic storage, optical storage, and the like. In some embodiments, computer readable instructions in the form of software or firmware **1006** to implement one or more embodiments provided herein may be stored in memory **1004**. Memory **1004** may also store other computer readable instructions to implement an operating system, an application program, and the like. Computer readable instructions may be loaded in memory **1004** for execution by processing unit **1002**, for example. Other peripherals, such as a power supply **1008** (e.g., battery) and a camera **1010** may also be present.

Processing unit **1002** and memory **1004** work in coordinated fashion along with a transceiver **1012** to wirelessly communicate with other devices by way of a wireless communication signal. To facilitate this wireless communication, a wireless antenna **1020** is coupled to transceiver **1012**. During wireless communication, transceiver **1012** may use frequency modulation, amplitude modulation, phase modulation, and/or combinations thereof to communicate signals to another wireless device, such as a base station for example. The previously described high resolution phase alignment techniques are often implemented in processing unit **1002** and/or transceiver **1012** (possibly in conjunction with memory **1004** and software/firmware **1006**) to facilitate accurate data communication. However, the high resolution phase alignment techniques could also be used in other parts of mobile communication device.

To reduce noise within transceiver **1012**, the mobile communication device **1000** also may include a transimpedance amplifier having a first-order filter **1014** and a notch filter element **1016**, as previously described. The notch filter element **1016** operates to attenuate a range of frequencies (i.e., a stop band) that corresponds to the frequencies of a transmitter blocker within a reception path, while passing other frequen-

cies. A control unit **1018** may be configured to send control signals to notch filter element **1016** to control one or more characteristics of the stop band of notch filter element **1016**. In some embodiments, processing unit **1002** comprises control unit **1018**.

To improve a user's interaction with the mobile communication device **1000**, the mobile communication device **1000** may also include a number of interfaces that allow the mobile communication device **1000** to exchange information with the external environment. These interfaces may include one or more user interface(s) **1022**, and one or more device interface(s) **1024**, among others.

If present, user interface **1022** may include any number of user inputs **1026** that allow a user to input information into the mobile communication device **1000**, and may also include any number of user outputs **1028** that allow a user to receive information from the mobile communication device **1000**. In some mobile phone embodiments, the user inputs **1026** may include an audio input **1030** (e.g., a microphone) and/or a tactile input **1032** (e.g., push buttons and/or a keyboard). In some mobile phone embodiments, the user outputs **1028** may include an audio output **1034** (e.g., a speaker), a visual output **1036** (e.g., an LCD or LED screen), and/or tactile output **1038** (e.g., a vibrating buzzer), among others.

Device interface **1024** allows a device such as camera **1010** to communicate with other electronic devices. Device interface **1024** may include, but is not limited to, a modem, a Network Interface Card (NIC), an integrated network interface, a radio frequency transmitter/receiver, an infrared port, a USB connection, or other interfaces for connecting mobile communication device **1000** to other mobile communication devices. Device connection(s) **1024** may include a wired connection or a wireless connection. Device connection(s) **1024** may transmit and/or receive communication media.

FIG. **11** illustrates one embodiment of a wireless network **1000** over which a mobile communication device (e.g., mobile communication device **1000** in FIG. **10**) in accordance with this disclosure may communicate. The wireless network **1100** is divided into a number of cells (e.g., **1102a**, **1102b**, . . . , **1102d**), wherein each cell has one or more base stations (e.g., **1104a**, **1104b**, . . . , **1104d**, respectively). Each base station may be coupled to a carrier's network **1106** (e.g., a packet switched network, or a circuit switched network such as the public switched telephone network (PSTN)) via one or more wires **1108**.

A mobile device **1110** (e.g., mobile communication device **1000**) or other mobile device, having a transceiver comprising a notch filter element, may establish communication with the base station within that cell via one or more of frequency channels used for communication in that cell. The communication between a mobile handset or other mobile device **1110** and a corresponding base station often proceeds in accordance with an established standard communication protocol, such as LTE, GSM, CDMA or others. When a base station establishes communication with a mobile handset or other mobile device, the base station may establish communication with another external device via the carrier's network **1106**, which may then route communication through the phone network.

Those skilled in the art will realize that mobile communication devices such as mobile phones may in many instances upload and download computer readable instructions from a network through the base stations. For example, a mobile handset or other mobile device **1110** accessible via network **1106** may store computer readable instructions to implement one or more embodiments provided herein. The mobile hand-

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set or other mobile device 1110 may access a network and download a part or all of the computer readable instructions for execution.

The term “computer readable media” as used herein includes computer storage media. Computer storage media includes volatile and nonvolatile, removable and non-removable media implemented in any method or technology for storage of information such as computer readable instructions or other data. Memory (e.g., 1004 in FIG. 10) is an example of computer storage media. Computer storage media includes, but is not limited to, RAM, ROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other memory technology, CD-ROM, Digital Versatile Disks (DVDs) or other optical storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other medium which may be used to store the desired information. The term “computer readable media” may also include communication media. Communication media typically embodies computer readable instructions or other data in a “modulated data signal” such as a carrier wave or other transport component and includes any information delivery media. The term “modulated data signal” may include a signal that has one or more of its characteristics set or changed in such a manner as to encode information in the signal.

Although the disclosure has been shown and described with respect to one or more implementations, equivalent alterations and modifications will occur to others skilled in the art based upon a reading and understanding of this specification and the annexed drawings. Further, it will be appreciated that identifiers such as “first” and “second” do not imply any type of ordering or placement with respect to other elements; but rather “first” and “second” and other similar identifiers are just generic identifiers. In addition, it will be appreciated that the term “coupled” includes direct and indirect coupling. The disclosure includes all such modifications and alterations and is limited only by the scope of the following claims. In particular regard to the various functions performed by the above described components (e.g., elements and/or resources), the terms used to describe such components are intended to correspond, unless otherwise indicated, to any component which performs the specified function of the described component (e.g., that is functionally equivalent), even though not structurally equivalent to the disclosed structure which performs the function in the herein illustrated exemplary implementations of the disclosure. In addition, while a particular feature of the disclosure may have been disclosed with respect to only one of several implementations, such feature may be combined with one or more other features of the other implementations as may be desired and advantageous for any given or particular application. In addition, the articles “a” and “an” as used in this application and the appended claims are to be construed to mean “one or more”.

Furthermore, to the extent that the terms “includes”, “having”, “has”, “with”, or variants thereof are used in either the detailed description or the claims, such terms are intended to be inclusive in a manner similar to the term “comprising.”

What is claimed is:

1. A transceiver front-end, comprising:

a transmission path configured to transmit a transmitter signal;

a reception path, configured to receive an input signal, comprising a first differential branch and a second differential branch configured to conduct a differential input signal;

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a transimpedance amplifier configured to receive the input signal, wherein the transimpedance amplifier comprises:

a first-order filter element configured to receive and filter the input signal;

a notch filter element configured to receive the input signal and to attenuate the input signal within a stop band frequency corresponding to a frequency of the transmitter signal;

a first feedback path extending from the second differential branch at a first output node of the transimpedance amplifier to a first differential input node, wherein the first feedback path is configured to provide a first negative feedback signal to the first differential branch; and a second feedback path extending from the first differential branch at a second output node of the transimpedance amplifier to a second differential input node, wherein the second feedback path is configured to provide a second negative feedback signal to the second differential branch.

2. The transceiver front-end of claim 1, wherein the one or more characteristics of the stop band frequency comprise a stop band center frequency and a range of the stop band frequency.

3. The transceiver front-end of claim 1, further comprising: a memory element configured to store one or more predetermined characteristics of the stop band frequency associated with different operating modes;

wherein the control unit is configured to determine an active operating mode, to read data corresponding to the active operating mode from the memory element, and to generate the control signal based upon the data.

4. The transceiver front-end of claim 1, further comprising: one or more switching elements configured to selectively connect or disconnect the notch filter element from the reception path, thereby selectively bypassing the notch filter element.

5. The transceiver front-end of claim 1, further comprising: a control unit configured to detect a frequency of the transmitter signal from the transmission path, generate a control signal based upon the detected frequency, provide the control signal to the notch filter element, and adjust one or more characteristics of the stop band frequency based on the control signal;

wherein the notch filter element comprises a passive notch filter; and

wherein the first and second differential branches of the passive notch filter respectively comprise a capacitive element connected in parallel to a resistive element between an input of the passive notch filter configured to receive the differential input signal from the first-order filter element and an output of the passive notch filter.

6. The transceiver front-end of claim 5, wherein the first-order filter element comprises an active low-pass filter located upstream of the passive notch filter, wherein the active low-pass filter comprising:

a first operational amplifier having first and second differential input nodes;

capacitive feedback elements respectively extending from first and second differential output nodes of the first operational amplifier to the first and second differential input nodes of the first operational amplifier; and

resistive feedback elements respectively extending from the first and second differential output nodes of the first operational amplifier to the first and second differential input nodes of the first operational amplifier.

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7. The transceiver front-end of claim 1, wherein the transimpedance amplifier further comprising a second active filtering element configured to filter the RF input signal.

8. A mobile handset, comprising:

a processor;

a memory;

a transceiver configured to send and receive a wireless communication signal;

a differential reception path having a first differential branch and a second differential branch configured to conduct a differential input signal having a transmitter blocker;

a transimpedance amplifier comprising:

a first-order active low-pass filter configured to receive the differential input signal at a first differential input node in the first differential branch and a second differential input node in the second differential branch, and to filter the differential input signal;

a tunable, passive notch filter configured to attenuate the differential input signal within a stop band frequency corresponding to a frequency of the transmitter blocker;

a first feedback path extending from the second differential branch at a first output node of the transimpedance amplifier to the first differential input node, wherein the first feedback path is configured to provide a first negative feedback signal to the first differential branch; and
a second feedback path extending from the first differential branch at a second output node of the transimpedance amplifier to the second differential input node, wherein the second feedback path is configured to provide a second negative feedback signal to the second differential branch.

9. The mobile handset of claim 8, wherein the first and second differential branches of the tunable, passive notch filter respectively comprise a capacitive element connected in parallel to a resistive element between an input of the tunable, passive notch filter configured to receive the differential input signal from the first-order active low-pass filter and an output of the tunable, passive notch filter.

10. The mobile handset of claim 8, further comprising:

a control unit configured to generate a control signal that is provided to the tunable, passive notch filter, wherein the control signal adjusts one or more characteristics of the stop band frequency of the tunable, passive notch filter.

11. The mobile handset of claim 10, wherein the one or more characteristics of the stop band frequency comprise a stop band center frequency and a range of the stop band frequency.

12. The mobile handset of claim 10, wherein the control unit is configured to detect a frequency of a transmitter signal from a transmission path and to generate the control signal based upon the detected frequency.

13. The mobile handset of claim 10, wherein the control unit is further configured to generate a switching control signal that is provided to one or more switching elements configured to selectively connect or disconnect the tunable, passive notch filter from the differential reception path.

14. The mobile handset of claim 10, wherein the control signal comprises a digital control word having a plurality of data bits.

15. A method for suppressing a transmitter blocker within a reception path, comprising:

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operating transceiver front end to receive an input signal having a transmitter blocker at an RF antenna;

operating a first-order active filter to receive the input signal at a first differential branch and a second differential branch of the reception path and filter the received input signal;

operating a notch filter element to attenuate the received input signal within a stop band frequency corresponding to a frequency of the transmitter blocker;

providing a first negative feedback signal to the first differential branch via a first feedback path extending from an output node of the second differential branch; and

providing a second negative feedback signal to the second differential branch via a second feedback path extending from an output node of the first differential branch.

16. The method of claim 15, further comprising:

determining a frequency range of a transmitter signal from within a transmission path; and

adjusting a stop band center frequency and a range of the stop band frequency based upon the determined frequency range of the transmitter signal;

detecting a frequency of the transmitter signal from the transmission path;

generating, via a control unit, a control signal based upon the detected frequency;

providing the control signal to the notch filter element; and adjusting one or more characteristics of the stop band frequency based on the control signal.

17. The method of claim 15, further comprising:

determining an active operating mode;

reading data corresponding to the active operating mode from a memory element; and

adjusting a stop band center frequency and a range of the stop band frequency based upon the read data.

18. The mobile handset of claim 8, wherein the first-order active low-pass filter comprises:

a first operational amplifier having first and second differential input nodes;

capacitive feedback elements respectively extending from first and second differential output nodes of the first operational amplifier to the first and second differential input nodes of the first operational amplifier; and

resistive feedback elements respectively extending from the first and second differential output nodes of the first operational amplifier to the first and second differential input nodes of the first operational amplifier.

19. The method of claim 15, wherein the first-order active filter comprises an active low-pass filter located upstream of the notch filter element, wherein the active low-pass filter comprising:

a first operational amplifier having first and second differential input nodes;

capacitive feedback elements respectively extending from first and second differential output nodes of the first operational amplifier to the first and second differential input nodes of the first operational amplifier; and

resistive feedback elements respectively extending from the first and second differential output nodes of the first operational amplifier to the first and second differential input nodes of the first operational amplifier.

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